

## THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

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Blood will tell even in war.

With Sampson it is On to Cuba at least.

Wheat continues to take a tumble to itself.

A kind hearted war is the offspring of a soft head.

No, the newspaper boats are not made out of paper mache.

To the cable cutters—At first you don't succeed, try, try again.

Charles Elliot Norton comes very near being a man without a country.

To the man with a pull the war situation is not less than a captaincy.

When the final peace talk comes, Spain will realize that money talks.

If Germany mixes in the Philippine matter, there will be a "mix-up" sure.

The Twickenham did not succeed in getting her cat quite across Twickenham ferry.

If Spain will only listen, she will soon hear something drop. It will be when Santiago falls.

The new popular loan is so popular that the banks and syndicates will subscribe for it all.

The weather begins to warm up, indicating there will be hot times in the old town some night.

As soon as the new revenue law goes into effect, a man will have to take the stamps to conduct business.

The Cubans have seen the star-spangled banner in the east, and their hearts are made glad accordingly.

If a man escapes the bullets in war he is very apt to hope that lightning will strike him when peace comes.

Spain naturally regards the sailing of the fleet and convey from Key West for Santiago as a case of great hardship.

With the pen in one hand and the sword in the other Brigadier General Charles King should make an ideal soldier.

The difference between the Spanish and the American gunners is this: The former are remarkable, the latter are accurate.

The best indication that the war is drawing to a close is the fact that Uncle Sam is about to try conclusions with Spain.

The mosquito fleet may be expected to appear off the ocean summer resorts from now until the close of the summer season.

Those who say that to coin the slogan is to coin a vacuum, thereby demonstrate that there is a great vacuum in their heads.

Whatever objection there may be to sham battles on Sunday, there can be no objection to a genuine battle such as Dewey fought on Sunday.

Thirteen continues to be an unlucky number for the Spaniards. The battle of Guantanamo lasted thirteen hours and the Spanish were defeated.

An exchange says that the names of some of Spain's families date back two thousand years. This helps to explain why Spain is such a back number.

From various military camps comes the complaint that the soldiers are not being promptly paid. There may be excuses, but there can be no justification for this. A raw recruit is as well prepared to receive pay as the most seasoned veteran.

Advocates of the bond issue gave as one reason for favoring it that they desired future generations to help bear the burdens, as well as reap some of the blessings of the present war. There is no doubt about their helping to bear the burdens; that is a certainty.

The appeal of Tomas Estrada Palma for aid for the Cuban patriots will not strike the people so forcibly at this time as it would ordinarily. The people of this country look to American soldiers to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba. Hence the Cuban insurgents do not figure so prominently as before the war.

A Long Island postmaster wrote Postmaster Van Cort of New York, a day or so ago, that an internal machine had been found in a mail sack. It must be some internal machine in a mail sack that causes so many of our magazines and reviews to go astray. There is certainly some internal machinery somewhere in the postoffice department.

## THE INVASION OF CUBA.

Ever since war against Spain was declared the people have been anxious that the invasion of Cuba should be undertaken. At last their desire is to be gratified. Yesterday morning Major General Shafter sailed from Key West for Santiago with 15,327 men. It is expected that he will arrive at his destination by Thursday.

The war department probably has good reasons for beginning the invasion at the eastern end of the island instead of the western. There are several reasons why this is the better plan. There will be less resistance to effecting a landing than there probably would be in the west, where the Spanish are stronger and better prepared to resist. By beginning the invasion in the province of Santiago the Cuban patriots can easily rally to General Shafter, whereas if he had landed west of Havana or anywhere in its near vicinity, it would have been a difficult matter for them to have effected a juncture. By marching upon Havana from the west the troops will hardly meet until from predatory bands of Spaniards until they approach the western provinces.

This will be to their advantage in becoming acclimated. Their first operations will most likely be the invasion of Santiago. With Sampson's fleet at the mouth of the harbor and Shafter's troops in the hills behind it, the fall of Santiago will scarcely be a matter of long time; but until its fall it is not probable that the march westward will be taken up.

When the march westward begins, the people of the United States believe that it will be a repetition of the march of the American army from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. They do not believe that the so-called veterans of Spain in Cuba are in any way superior to what the Mexican soldiers are, and they inflicted defeat after defeat upon the Mexicans when the odds against them seemed overwhelming. Heavy fighting in Cuba is to be expected and the army of invasion is prepared for it. How anxious will the people watch for developments and pray for success.

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Just at present much is being said about gold in the Philippine islands; how it is found near the sea shore; how, in every creek that empties into the ocean gold is found among its sands. There is nothing new in all this, for gold has been known to exist in the islands ever since the days of their conquest. De Morga, whose work on the Philippines was published in 1609, speaks of the presence of gold in these terms:

All these islands are in many parts rich in gold washings, and in other parts, where the natives extract and work; although since the Spaniards are in the country, they proceed more slowly with this, contenting themselves with what they have already got in jewels, and from a far distant time, and inherited from their predecessors, which is a large quantity, for he must be a very poor and wretched person who does not possess any chains of gold, bracelets, and earrings.

In the province of Camarines, in Panay, they work some washings and mines, where there is good gold upon copper, also in Ylocos this merchandise is sold in, because at the back of the province, which is on the edge and coast of the sea, there are some high and craggy mountain ranges, which run as far as Cagayan, on the slopes of which many islands dwell, in the interior of the country; these are not yet subdued, nor has any entrance been made among them; they are named Ygolites. These possess rich mines, and many of them gold upon silver, from these they extract only as much as they need for ornaments and jewelry, and the rest they sell to the Spaniards, who trade with Ylocos in certain places, where they exchange the gold for rice, wine, and buffaloes, wraps and other things of which they are deficient; and the Ylocos furnish the Spaniards with the goods which they need by their means it is dispersed over the whole country. And although steps have been taken with these Ygolites to extract the gold, there has been no means of knowing it, because they are apprehensive of the Spaniards, who would go to look them up for the sake of the gold; and they say that they keep it better taken care of in the earth than in their houses.

In the other islands there is the same plenty of mines and gold washings, especially in the Pintados, river of Bontuan, in Mindanao, and in Sabu, where a mine is worked and gold extracted, named Toribon, and if the industry and labor of the Spaniards were applied to working the gold mines, as much would be extracted from any of these islands, as from the other provinces in the rest of the world; but attending to other calls more than to this, it will be said in its place, this was not attempted with design or purpose.

There is gold in the Philippines, and it is found over a wide area of country. Some of the earlier governors, particularly Guido de Labazarris, sent soldiers to search for gold in the province of Pangasinan, and they discovered the mines, but returning in a sickly state, they suppressed all knowledge of their discoveries, that they might not be sent back. It was also the policy of the Dominican monks to suppress all knowledge of the mines, on account of the tyranny of which gold had been the cause in the West Indies. Mr. Stanley, the editor of De Morga, considers that the absence of gold in any large quantities is one of the causes that have done much to secure a well-ordered and contented population in the Philippines.

It is strange that the Spaniards have not exploited the gold resources of the islands, and that they did not there introduce the same method for extracting gold that Pizarro employed in Peru. With the American soldiers that go to Manila are some hundreds, if not thousands, of practical miners, and when their term of enlistment expires most of them will probably turn their attention to prospecting the mineral resources of the islands. The Ygolites and other tribes will not deter them from penetrating into the heart of the various islands and to the tops of the loftiest mountains. The next decade will probably see more prospecting in the Philippines than has been done there since Magellan discovered them.

AGAIN RECRUITING VOLUNTEERS.

The presence of recruiting officers in the city emphasizes the fact that it is just three weeks tomorrow since President McKinley issued his second call for volunteers. When the call was made, Secretary Alger announced that the details of the call had not been arranged and that there was no hurry. What he said, alas! was but too true. When the call was made there had been no decision whether the new men would be formed into new companies and regiments or incorporated in those

already formed; everything regarding this matter was in a state of indecision and uncertainty. It has finally been decided that existing companies and regiments shall be filled up to the strength required by law before new ones are formed, though there is no telling whether or not this decision will be changed.

One of the stock excuses given in the past for not making a forward movement has been that the volunteers were lacking in drilling and seasoning. Why have not the three weeks that have elapsed since the second call for volunteers been utilized to prepare the new volunteers for the work before them? Three weeks have been wastefully wasted, and just when time is most precious. It is such things as this that have called forth so much criticism and made the people impatient. They have recognized each day that matters were not being pushed as rapidly as they might and should have been. To have issued a call for 75,000 volunteers in time of war, and not to have taken any steps to recruit them until three weeks after the call was issued, shows gross and inexcusable incompetency, and nothing else.

IN CAMP.

From various camps throughout the country complaints of hard fare have come. No doubt some have been well founded, while there is likewise no doubt that some have been the result of ignorance of just what camp life means. The change from home comforts to the comparatively hard life of the camp is a very radical one, and lack of appreciation of this fact accounts for much. Camp life at best is rather hard, but lack of appreciation of its conditions only makes it harder. Many have an idea that the way to "rough it" is to make everything as rough as possible, but it is a very wrong one; the true idea is to make it just as pleasant as possible. The man who makes his bed as soft as circumstances will permit, and who takes the best care of himself in every way, will be the one who will be best fitted to stand the hard knocks when they come.

Some of the criticisms of the camps show that some of our officers and men are woefully lacking in knowledge of the first elements of camping, such as their neglect to have the men trench round their tents, to have fires for the burning of refuse built where the smoke will blow away from, instead of into the camp.

So far as complaints about food are concerned, as the campaign progresses appetite will supply the place of delicacies. Campaigning is not picknicking, but the idea that it is seems to be possessed some of our volunteers; but it will not take long for them to adjust themselves to actual conditions.

THE LEITER FAILURE.

The great wheat deal is over, and young Mr. Leiter is not a Napoleon. He met a Waterloo, but it was preceded by no Marengo or Austerlitz. His operations were bold and brilliant and made him the cynosure of all eyes for many months. In America he was the most prominent figure on the stage from the time he began his operations until the war broke out; and his fame even invaded Europe, where he was even given the distinction of being credited with causing the Italian riots. At home he was credited with having made millions of dollars and he was the envy of all who are restless to become suddenly rich.

Mr. Leiter's failure is not a matter of congratulation, no man's is, but it cannot be said to be a matter of regret. He was a great speculator in wheat, and all his operations were intended solely for his own benefit; and all the talk about his being the friend of the farmer was so much silly drivel and was really intended as homage and adulation for a man who was supposed to have made a vast fortune in a remarkably short time. Mr. Leiter is still a quantity to be reckoned with in wheat dealings and he will most likely return to his favorite pursuit in the future, but his name will not be the power it has been.

So far as the public is concerned the downfall of one speculator who tries to corner any necessary product is a matter of regret.

Commenting on the war and the manner in which many things have been mismanaged, the Denver Post says: "It is time to call a halt." One of the chief troubles has been too much halting. It is time to cry "Forward!"

Mallet says that "Cavite" derives its name from the Tagalog word "cavit," a creek, or bend, or hook, for such is its form. Manila derives its name from a plant called "manil" by the islanders.

The soldiers who have just sailed for Cuba will remember the Maine.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Chicago Dispatch: An administration editor has been mean enough to drag Mrs. William J. Bryan's name into the controversy about her husband's military ambition. Such an idea could only occur to a cur.

Washington Star: With strange modesty, General Blanco refrains from assuming personal credit for the discomfiture suffered by United States troops in Florida.

Rutte Miner: President McKinley is reported to have told a man who recently tendered his services in any capacity that he could be useful that that branch of the military service, the president didn't need.

Pittsburg Post: These alleged democratic papers in Philadelphia—the Times and the record—devote about half their space to the denunciation of Bryan. They assiduously ignore the fact that he is a man who has not been in the service, and it is to be greatly feared that the president's sense of humor does not shine out so brightly in the presence of such distinguished people.

Pittsburg Dispatch: There are renewed complaints against the commissary of the army. The charge is now specifically directed to the person who has the political influence in that branch of the service, and it is to be greatly feared that the president's sense of humor does not shine out so brightly in the presence of such distinguished people.

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John Wassmaker, Marshall Field, or Pierpont Morgan, who are sufficiently familiar with large operations to have handled the contractors in this case. The fact that these men are in a position to handle a large operation, but is no excuse for even for a day.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Lieutenant Hobson, who was in command of the valorous little party which sank the coiler Merrimack, is to be promoted to the rank of major. He is a man of great gallantry and his gallant part would have been shot to death.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Our estimates of the termination of the war, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, are that the war will not continue for more than one year. The war will not continue for more than one year. The war will not continue for more than one year.

Kansas City Times: It would seem that the war will not continue for more than one year. The war will not continue for more than one year. The war will not continue for more than one year.

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## TALES OF THE DAY.

Chicago News: "Before opening an attack upon any town," writes Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, to the American consul at Hongkong. "I summoned the Spanish officer in command to surrender. In one case one of the officers so summoned replied by stating that the garrison was not quite ready to fight, and he asked if I would defer the attack for three hours. I complied."

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**NO. 6751**

**WON WHEEL SATURDAY, JUNE 11th.**

One Wheel Every Saturday Night, During June and July.

**DAVIS SHOE CO. 222 & 224 L. & A. CORN. MAIN ST.**

## Boys' Wash Suits.

WE'RE showing the biggest assortment of Wash Suits that we ever had. They're the kind that will stand the good, hard knocks your boy will give them and then come fresh and whole from the wash. We've marked them closer to your pocket-book than ever before. Here they are:

- Boys' Wash Suits, the kind that wash, striped and plain, crash, large sailor collar, blouse, waist, 3 to 12 years, for **75c**
- Boys' Wash Suits—The kind that wash—of plain or fancy crash, blouse waist, sailor collar, 3 to 12 years, for **\$1.00.**
- Boys' Wash Suits—The kind that wash—very pretty designs in stripes and broken checks, sailor collars, handsomely trimmed, 3 to 12 years, for **\$1.25.**
- Boys' Wash Suits—The kind that wash—plain crash or yin check crash, very fine quality, very handsome trimmings on large sailor collar, ages 3 to 12, for **\$2.00.**
- Boys' White Duck Pants. They wash, too, for **35c and 50c.**
- Boys' Crash Suits—The kind that wash—very nobby patterns, in wide stripes; also navy blue ground with narrow red stripe. Collars handsomely trimmed—our swellest goods, 3 to 12 years, for **\$2.50.**
- Boys' Wash Suits—The kind that wash—red and tan or blue and tan stripes, very nobby, collar handsomely trimmed, 3 to 12 years, for **\$1.50.**
- Boys' Crash Pants—they wash, too—plain or blue and white stripes, for **25c.**
- JUST RECEIVED.**
- Boys' White Duck Middy Suits—come with long pants, Jacket and vest, embroidered Star and Anchor on Vents, and Anchor on Sleeve—3 to 10 years, **Price \$4.00.**